

NOW IT IS SETTLED.

BLAINE RESIGNS THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

He Will Accept Nomination If It Is Tendered Him—The Announcement Has No Effect on Harrison's Friends—Blaine's Following Very Enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—James G. Blaine has resigned the office of secretary of state to take place at once, President Harrison has accepted his resignation.

What It Means.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—Early after the news was received there was some talk of bringing out dark horses with which to cut into Blaine's following.

The feeling has now given way and whatever else the Harrison men may do it can be stated on the positive authority of the chief lieutenants that they will stand to their guns to the last. They express themselves as sanguine of ultimate success, but concede the fight now to be close.

Evidently they are fearful that the fight will get so bitter as to compel Harrison to leave Washington and their efforts are now to avoid internal dissensions and to hold firm to the pledges those hereafter committed to the president.

A conference was held at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation and nearly every state and territory was represented. After a full discussion the unanimous opinion was that Blaine's resignation would not effect the canvass being made for President Harrison in any way. His friends believe the president is the strongest and best man for the Republicans to nominate at this time, and that if any Republican is nominated it will be on the strength of Harrison's administration. It was the further opinion, after a careful canvass, that Harrison will be re-nominated on the first ballot.

There is no wavering on the part of his friends, recent assurances only confirming the predictions that Harrison is the choice of his party and the people. It seemed the prevailing and practically the unanimous sentiment of the president's followers to discourage all resorts to acrimony as denunciations of Blaine and those who were with him, and that they should conduct a campaign, having for its basis instructed delegates for the president, his excellent administration of the government and his previous good running.

Chancellor M. Dwyer was not in his usually amiable humor when he emerged from the conference. He said he could not say anything about a change in the situation. "But will you make the nominating speech for Mr. Harrison?"

"Can't say I will not, but I will vote for Harrison," he said decisively.

Marshall Randall said: "The president's friends are not at all disconcerted by the action of the secretary. They intend to go right along as if nothing had happened and nominate Harrison."

National Committeeman P. Wynne of Wisconsin said: "It beats Harrison. I don't know what to think of it just now as respects Blaine. I think now the president cannot be nominated and be elected if nominated, but whether Blaine will win is not clear."

Senator Teller of Colorado, who all along has been an avowed Harrison man, said: "I think it is good. It clears the atmosphere now more so far as his acceptance is concerned."

Mr. Carter of Montana, who is one of those conducting the president's campaign, said: "The resignation of Blaine will not in any way affect the canvass being made by the president's friends."

John C. New, manager of the Harrison forces, had a brief opinion but an emphatic one. "I think the resignation will not change anything. It will have no effect. There is no danger of a stampede. We have got the delegates to elect Harrison and we are going to it."

It is positively stated that Governor McKinley who will arrive, is to declare for Harrison. This information comes from McKinley's town, Canton. Baldwin gave out this statement:

"Governor McKinley has authorized me to say that upon his arrival in Minneapolis he will enter the Harrison headquarters and become one of the most persistent workers of the president. It is McKinley's opinion that two-thirds of the delegation will support the president upon the first ballot, and three-fifths of them are so pledged to his support that they cannot by any possible intrigue be enticed away."

Senator Matt Quay said: "Blaine's resignation will undoubtedly produce his nomination."

Forker, Ohio, said: "The resignation has strengthened Blaine and the convention will at once nominate him. Alger or Rusk will have second place."

W. O. Bradley, delegate at large, Kentucky, said: "I think Blaine will take the presidency if he could get it, but I don't believe he can. We will nominate Harrison on the first ballot."

Governor Mellette, South Dakota, said: "Harrison is stronger than ever in the convention and before the people."

The permanent chairmanship is regarded as settled, McKinley's choice being conceded on all sides. It is also considered as settled that McKinley will be the head of the Ohio delegation.

The Tribune will say: "What Blaine's resignation means is for his supporters to say: his nomination under existing circumstances would be folly."

The Indiana delegation gave a reception in the parlors of the West hotel to the friends of Harrison.

Powell Clayton, head of the Arkansas delegation, said: "I think this will clear the atmosphere and we know where we stand. Of course it makes some old Blaine men who were instructed for Harrison feel 'put in hole.' There will be no breaking away from instructions for Harrison. I don't look

for a stampede. There is now a clear issue. If it should result in considerable feeling then it might be advisable to take another man."

Colonel A. L. Ganger of the national committee said: "I think Blaine's resignation settles his nomination beyond the possibility of doubt. He wrote his letter in good faith in order to leave the field clear for Harrison, but the people wanted him for president and would not accept his letter as final. In spite of his efforts to prevent it public sentiment has crystallized to such an extent as to force his nomination. I think now his resignation was tendered to relieve the president from any embarrassment."

Blaine's Resignation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The announcement of the resignation of Secretary Blaine came like a bolt from the sky to many of the gathering delegates in this city.

No one was so deeply affected as Murat Halstead, though he seemed to be the only one to whom it was not a surprise.

"My sorrow that this should have occurred," he said, "is greater than I can give any expression. I have talked with the president about Blaine within the past week and feared for two or three days past that this was impending. I hoped, however, it might in some way be avoided. I suppose it was inevitable."

Fred Kresche, colored, delegate at large from Texas, said: "Blaine is strong with the colored delegates and it would not surprise me now to see him receive the votes of those instructed for Harrison."

"The resignation means that Blaine will be nominated by acclamation," said Senator Pettigrew.

The Inter-Ocean says, editorially: "It need not necessarily be construed to mean that Blaine is a candidate against Harrison, but it certainly does mean Blaine is opposed to Harrison's re-nomination."

Senator Dubois says: "Blaine's eight delegates will vote for Blaine to the last."

About Dark Horses.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—The name most frequently mentioned among the dark horses is McKinley.

It was rumored that John Sherman would be Furber's favorite, in case the Indiana state delegation was called upon to furnish a candidate.

Sherman, too, has a host of friends in other states. The name of Alger is still the warword of the Michigan delegation. The Iowa delegates are looking for an occasion which will justify the presentation of Senator Allison.

Senator Callahan of Illinois, Hon. Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin and Whitehead Reid of New York are also very freely discussed.

Blaine Would Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The agent of the Associated Press called at Blaine's residence shortly after the resignation was made public and asked him if he would not supplement it with an explanation. Blaine smilingly replied: "The correspondence explains itself and I have not a word to add."

The president was next called upon and asked if he was willing to say anything in regard to it. His response was equally emphatic: "Nothing whatever."

Fight to the Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—The name of Blaine is on every lip.

It is shouted in lobbies, whispered in conferences and darkened rooms and sung in rhymes beneath electric light by admirers as they parade the streets. The magic name has kindled the latent enthusiasm of the north west into a blaze of glory.

The distinguished statesman from Maine was always popular in the north west and it needed but a spark to ignite the flame. Now that he has resigned from the cabinet and thrown down the gauntlet to the administration—for thus his action is interpreted here—all who have been hesitating between their respect for Harrison and their uncertainty as to the candidacy of Blaine, have come out in open advocacy of the great Republican leader and joined the Blaine boomers until their ranks have become an army.

Later.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—The Harrison leaders have rallied and demoralization has given place to energy, vigor and resolution. Indeed, of the two great factions into which the Republican party is divided the administration element is strong in leadership, political sagacity and organization. The Blaine people say that Harrison's managers are holding the rank and file loyally to their leader, but when the decisive ballot comes Blaine enthusiasm will carry all before it and the distinguished son of Maine will be nominated on the first ballot.

The Convention Hall.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—The convention hall is regarded by experts as superior to any previous convention hall, not only as to its acoustic qualities, but in the taste and elegance of its decorations.

The adornment of the interior has just been completed, and for the first time a visit to the hall gives the visitor an accurate idea of what art and ingenuity have come to make the opening scenes of the convention a spectacle long to be remembered. The decorations in their effect and assembly display all the genius of a worth. They are in no sense elaborate, either in color or in drapery, but are dignified and becoming. The national colors predominate, as is fitting on such an occasion, and ranged in pillars of bronze at points of vantage are shields, on which are inscribed the cardinal principles of the national Republican party.

The open dome of the convention hall is supported by a series of columns, around which have been gathered in graceful folds chocolate-colored drapery intertwined with sheaves of Minnesota wheat.

The heavy timbers supporting the

dome are painted in blue colors spangled with stars. The quadrilateral in which the delegates will sit, fronted by the chairman, is immediately in front of the chairman's platform, the latter in fact forming one side of it. Between the central columns, on either side have been festooned with the national colors, the folds of the flags divided and held in the talons of an American eagle. In the rear of the platform the same decorations are visible and on either side of it a column has been arranged with old gold, displaying sheaves of wheat, on which is perched an eagle contemplating the wilderness below and appearing to be on the eve of flying. On the right of the platform has been placed a handsome upright urn of bronze. Suspended from pillars, skirting the seats assigned to delegates, are the shields and banners of the different states.

No Reconciliation Effected.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A Berlin dispatch says: It has just been learned that another attempt to reconcile the emperor and Prince Bismarck miscarried. The emperor showed himself to be willing to treat his father and son with favor and return the latter to the foreign service of the empire, and consider, it is said, the return of the Prince to his old post. First conditions were, however, that Prince Bismarck should cease at once his virulent newspaper attacks on the government, and should call upon the emperor at Potsdam. When Count Rantzau communicated these conditions to Prince Bismarck, the ex-chancellor, despite all arguments, refused to utterly consider them. The new course, the Prince said, had involved empire difficulties from which the emperor and Caprivi must find their own course. "He has chosen a course other than mine," said the Prince, "and I could not go with him even if I wished to do so. With all loyalty I say he must find his way out without my aid. With regard to Count Herbert," the Prince said, "this son might follow down the road under Caprivi, however, he could never serve as that would be not only imprudent but ridiculous."

Three Are Dead.

BENTON, Ill., June 6.—Samuel D. Webb of Northern township, this county, has just reached here from the scene of a tragedy, which occurred in this township. He reports that Moses Taylor, a young farmer residing near him, shot a neighboring farmer by the name of Fletcher Foster, and after shooting him beat his brains out with an ax. Taylor's wife attempted to escape by running to the house of Foster's mother, their nearest neighbor, but was followed by her husband, who entered the house and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. After doing this he started towards his house, but before reaching it he retraced his steps, and, when within thirty yards of Mrs. Foster's house, shot himself through the head and fell dead in the road.

The cause is supposed to be due to jealousy. The parties are all well connected, being members of the best families of our county. Foster was about 35 years of age and unmarried. The coroner and Mr. Webb have just departed for the scene of the tragedy, which is ten miles northeast of this place.

No Marriage Had Existed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—Some interesting facts were brought out in the case that was tried in the Sangamon circuit court. In 1868, in this county, Mrs. Margaret Robb, the widow of H. W. Robb, was united in marriage with Wm. Moore. In 1872 Moore filed a bill for divorce against his wife. She filed a cross bill and was granted a decree. Moore subsequently married again and his wife died. Again he embarked in a matrimonial venture and he and his wife are now living together in Athens, Mendocino county. Some time ago it came to the knowledge of the woman who was divorced from Moore in 1872 that at the time she was married to him he had an undivorced wife living back in Virginia, and that therefore, he was a bigamist, a fact that was unknown to her when she applied to the court to have her marriage with Moore declared illegal and void. The court granted her the relief asked for and permitted her to resume the name of Margaret Robb. As the widow of H. W. Robb she will ask the government for a pension, as Robb was a soldier.

The Cook Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, June 6.—The poisoning case at the Wooten boardinghouse was the chief subject of discussion in this city. The colored cook, Edith Gordon, who prepared the two meals which caused such havoc among the boarders, and who was reported suffering with colic, was examined by City Physician Dickerson. It is thought she had been shamming. Her husband is believed to be the man who purchased two boxes of rough on rats at Hillburton's drug store a few days since. With these suspicious the police arrested Gordon and his wife, and both now languish in the city calaboose pending further investigation.

Mrs. Wooten, her daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Stage, two of the boarders, are still confined to their beds, but it is thought they will recover.

Arkansas River Rising Again.

LITTLE ROCK, June 6.—The Arkansas river is on a big rise again and the June rise will equal the May overflow. Very rapid rise at Fort Smith. Rose 13 feet and 2 inches in two days. At this point the water is rising at the rate of a little over an inch an hour. Rains have fallen throughout the course of the river and tributaries are rising rapidly. The relief committee here are making arrangements to help all the people living along the river. In many places the levees have been cut to allow the water to get back into the river. If the river reaches the stage of 25 feet, the water will overflow many plantations. All the people living along the river are preparing for the coming high water.

TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

FIRE AND WATER IN PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.

A Disaster Only Equalled in the History of the Country by the Flood at Johnstown Three Years Ago—Loss in the Stricken District Cannot Be Estimated.

Oil City, June 6.—Never before in the oil region has there been such a disaster as this city is now witnessing. Oil Creek is a raging torrent and its oily water floods the city.

Directly at its mouth is the iron bridge of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad. Two squares up the stream is an iron-wooden bridge of the city connecting the third ward with the city proper, and on the east side of the creek is the Trinity Methodist church, Derrick office and the oil exchange. On the west side of the creek is a tank filled with gasoline exploded as an engine passed and the flames shot a hundred feet into the air and the earth shook with an awful tremor. The engine and fireman are supposed to have been burned to death.

In its instant the flames swept madly over the entire upper part of the city. Men, women and children, who were moving from their homes, were caught almost without warning by the deadly flames and if not burned to death drowned in the raging flood. At this end of the city was another iron and wooden bridge, which went down five minutes after the fire started.

From this bridge southward for a quarter of a mile the entire town is destroyed and the fire is still raging.

The refinery company's large tanks are burning.

Pulson furniture house was swept away, Reinbold's hotel and livery stable were destroyed in a few minutes and two men, not identified, were burned to death.

It is impossible to find words to describe the awful calamity and no one here has any idea of the number of lives lost.

For miles up the creek on both sides everything is in ruins and hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

The fire came so suddenly that little if any property was saved and the only for miles around is still black with smoke from the burning dwellings and oil tanks.

In the upper part of town 100 dwellings were destroyed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The list of dead so far identified is enormous.

It is reported that Sam Yeager of Roseville saved about twenty-five persons who were floating down the creek.

Titusville Feels It.

TRITON, June 6.—This city has been visited by one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the region. Oil creek overflowed and for hours assumed the proportions of an almost resistless flood.

The Perry street and Franklin street iron bridges were swept away and scores of dwelling homes in the lower part of the city were destroyed and scores of lives lost.

Some were burned, but the majority were drowned. The scene presented by the rushing waters surging through the lower part of the city was one of utter desolation.

To add to the horror rain fell in torrents and fire broke out in the refineries in different points and burning oil swept down. The current was communicated to other manufacturing plants and establishments and the destruction increased a hundred fold.

Among the losses by fire are the International oil works, Hiram Blow, cooper shop, Rice & Robinson, refineries, Titusville radiator works, railroad freight office, Casper Sons' furniture works, stores and residence, Jack Culbertson's hotel and Crescent oil works, a large number of loaded oil cars and a train of cars loaded with merchandise which arrived Saturday night.

The following is a list of the dead as far as can be ascertained: John Quinn, wife and two children; Jacob Bergenhamer, wife and nine children; Mrs. Maro Haynes and three daughters, Gertrude, Mary and Clara, and one son; Mrs. M. McKenzie, John McFadden and sister, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. Copper, Fred Reed, wife and child, John Onara and wife, Mrs. C. C. Caspers and six unknown persons.

Last night Mill run overflowed its banks and swept the whole business portion, demolishing a dozen or more buildings, and entailing a loss of \$150,000.

Yet, Hungry and Sleepless.

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—Fully one-third of the business and resident portion of this city is a mass of charred embers over which the terrible waters still rush with unabated fury.

The streets are filled with crowds of wet, hungry, sleepless men, women and children, most of whom have lost loved ones and property.

Fully fifty people are as yet unaccounted for, and in the present rush of excitement and confusion it is out of the question to correctly state the number actually drowned and burned to death.

No Loss of Life.

MEADVILLE, June 6.—This entire section has been swept by the worst flood in its history.

The loss throughout the country can not be estimated. Bridges are washed away in every direction, and the damage to growing crops is heavy. No casualties are reported in this city.

Two Hundred Lives Lost.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—A dispatch from Oil City says the loss of life there will probably reach 200.

Eminton, another oil town between Oil City and Titusville, is also reported

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